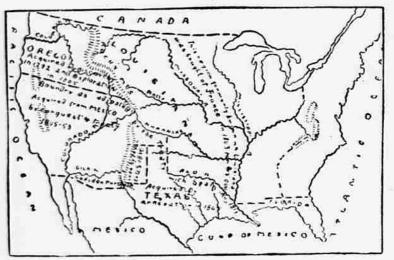
TRACTING GREAT ATTENTION.

Dr. John J. Anderson's Pamphlet, Which Mr. Blaine Used in the

The question of the accuracy of the official map of the United States regarding the Louisiana Purchase was raised a few days ago in The Journal and has since been discussed all over the country.

Dr. John J. Anderson, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the author of many historical and geographical maps. In 1872 made a thorough and extended investigation of the matter. A pamphlet, which he published at the time, called "Did the Louisiana Purchase Extend to the Pacific Geoan" was sent to the Hon, J. G. Blaine long before the appearance of his "Twenty Years in Congress" and Mr. Blaine in a letter to Dr. Anderson acknowledges the value of this treatise and made free use of it in the preparation of his work. Dr. Anderson has sent his pamphlet to The



TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Journal and it is in part here republished. The ninth census report of the United States, being for the year 1870, contains a

mouth, taking formal possession of the country in the name of his king. Louis XIV. The Spaniards, under De Soto, had previously discovered the Mississippi and wandered over a large part of its valley, but neither De Soto sparty nor any of his countrymen ever followed up the advantage thus gained by making a settlement within the territory, and consequently, according to the law of nations. Spain falled to reap the fruits of De Soto's success. The French were more active. In this great valley of the Mississippi they planted settlements and established missionary stations and military posts, and thus became the rightful owners of the entire region. If Spain at that time could lay any clai whatever to the region, that claim was burrendered to France in due time, as we shall see. Already we come to the important question upon which hinges the solution of the whole matter. What was the extent of the territory not merely occupied but claimed by the French? Parkman, in his "Discovery of the Great West," a work evincing extensive and patient research, says (f. 281): "The Louisiana of to-day is turn a single state of the American republic. The Louisiana of La Sale stretched from the Alleshenies to the Rocky mountains, from the Rio Grande and the Gulf to the ferthest springs of the Missouri." Greenlow, in his "History of Oregon and on claim in right of Louisiana,"—Lefferson to John Melish, Map-publisher, of Philadelphia, December 21, 1816.

"We are forced to regard the boundaries indicated by nature—namely, the highlands separating the waters of the Mississippi from those dowing into the Pacific or the foundaries in the subject.

The French in Possession.

The French in Possession.

The French remained in possession of Louisiana till 1562. In November of that year, preliminaries of peace were agreed to at Paris, between France and Spain on the one side, and England and Portugal on the other, and, by the treaties directly afterward made, France ceded to Spain "all the country known under the name of Louishma, as also New Orleans and the island on which the city is situated," and Great Britain, a little more than two months later, "received possession of Canada, Florida, and the portion of Louis-iams cast of the line drawn along the mid-dle of the Berville river to the sea." Spain thus came in quiet possession of all the region of Louishana west of the Mississippi and the Iberville, the Berville is an eastern quilet. to at Paris, between France and Spain on region of Louisiana west of the Mississippi and the Iberville. (The Iberville is an eastern outlet of the Mississippi, about fourteen miles south of Baton Rouge.) The fact that arrests our attention at this singe of the investigation is that while the treaties made at Paris gave Louisiana a definite boundary on the east, nothing was said of a western boundary. Why was this omission? Greenhew (p. 279 offers a partial explanation in these words: "With regard to the western limits of Louisiana. regard to the western limits of Louisiana, no settlement of boundaries was necessary,

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, as the territory thus nequired by Spain would join other territory of which she also cialmed possession. The western part of Louisiana, it will be noted, joined other territory; it did not extend to the Pacific.

Spanish Control.

During the next thirty-eight years Spain was in possession of Louisiana. In the year 1900, an exchange of territories was effected, Spain, in order to enlarge the dominions Years in Congress."

Years in Congress."

The question of the socoracy of the factor in this investigation. "His Catholic



The minth census report of the United States, being for the year 150, contains a map which represents the province, of Louislana, commonly known as the Louislana, Porchase, acquired from France in 1862, as stretching from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Up to the appearance of that report it was generally understood and believed that the territory in question extended ho farther west than the Rocky mountains. Every author of note, so far as is within the writer's knowledge, who has expressed any opinion on the subject, has so declared; but since the advent of the report, several compiler's of school listories, adopting the verdict of the map and thus without making any investigations for themselves, have asserted in their books that the purchase extended to the Pacific. One compiler, while adhering to his former statement, that "What is now the state of Louislana was but a little part of the vast territory extended from the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains, others, hold that they did not stop short, of the two territorial limits of Kentucky. It is thus seen that while some instructors are teaching that the western limits of the Louislana Purchase did not extend beyond the Rocky mountains, others hold that they did not stop short, of the two correcting any of its errors, one of which includes Texas as a part of the cost of the Childe States in 1852, and was limediately after represented in our congress at Washington?—are are are other important errors in that map, notably one in respect to the original territorial limits of Kentucky. It is thus seen that while some instructors are teaching that the western limits of the Louislana Purchase did not extend beyond the Rocky mountains, others hold that they did not stop short, of the two contents are teaching that the western limits of the Louislana Purchase did not extend beyond the Rocky mountains, others hold that they did not stop short, of the two contents are teaching that the western limits of the Louislana protably discussed. In all this long re "The country which we wish to purchase is a barren sand, six hundred miles from east and west, and from thirty to forty and

"We are forced to regard the boundaries indicated by nature—namely, the highlands separating the waters of the Mississippi from those dowing into the Pacific or the California gulf—as the true western boundaries of the Louisiana ceded by France to Spain in 1762, and retroceded to France to Isoo, and transforred to the United States by France in 1825,"—Robert Greenhow, "We find Louisiana sopported on the west border, as if by a buttress, by the great chain of mountains that give source to the Missouri and Columbia rivers,"—William Darby, "The shores of the western ocean were certainly not included in the cession" of Louisiana to the United States,—M. Marbois.

ols. The conclusion of the whole matter is The conclusion of the whole matter is that no part of the territory west of the Rocky mountains came to us by reason of the Louisiana Purchase in 1881, in this conclusion all the best authorities—Spanish, French, and American—agreeing. It used not be added that the English took the same view of the subject.

Needs Close Watching.

From the Detroit Free Frens. "I'm very jealous of my reputation, sir." said the rural speculator to the farmer with whom he was disputing over a deal.

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Taken Across Bering Stralt.

The United States war department has sent to Lapland for reindeer to be used for hauling provisions into the Alaska gold

The Canadian government has sent for reindeer to carry help to the Yukon val-

has sent an expedition to Alaska to drive a herd of reindeer from Port Clarence on the eastern coast to Point Barrow on the northern coast, to supply food for the fleet of whaling vessels imprisoned in the Arctic ocean.
Dr. Shelden Jackson, United States gen-

eral agent of education in Alaska, who is now in Trondhjam, Norway, recently informed the war department that 500 fine reindeer have been purchased and, with the necessary sleds and drivers, are being brought from the interior for shipment. They will go by rail across the continent and thence by sea to Juneau.

The Boston Herald says the man who is buying these reindeer is William Kjeilman, who was formerly government superintend-

who was formerly government superintendent of the Teller reindeer station at Port Clarence, Alaska.

Word has recently come from Copenhagen that the agent for the Canadian government has already got six Laplanders and 114 reindeer started for this country.

The treasury department's relief expedition to the frost bound whaters is beyond the reach of telegraph or mails.

The Bear's Mission.

The revenue cutter Bear returned from her annual Arctic patrol late last fail, She had been six months buffeting with the ice, but when the call came for a vessel start back into the frozen waters the

Bear responded.

Captain Francis Tuttle will make the most northern point on the coast that the lice will allow. Then he will put ashore the overland expedition under Lieutenant D. H. Jarvis, who will take a herd of reindeer and drive them up to furnish food for the sailors who have been for months forces in the loc. frezen in the ice.

The senson was already so late when the
Bear started that there is only a chance
that she approached anywhere near Port

of February 1, 1803, to Mr. Dupont, he says: At any rate the overland expedition will have a journey of many hundreds of miles over a wild and frozen wilderness, but the former shipmates of Lieutenant Jarvis, who are now on the revenue cutter Manning in the port of Boston, say that if any man can do if the is that man.

Lieutenant Howard Emory, the executive officer of the Manning, has served on the Bear, and has helved buy the reindeer, which were carried across the Bering strait to Alaska, from the eastern coast of Siberia.

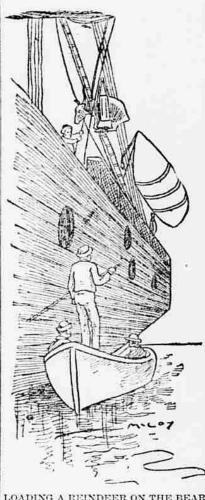
REINDEER ARE IN ALASKA.

| gone, the reindeer are pushed overboard and allowed to swim assore. If the wind is off shore they will swim toward the seen of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is unfavorable—blowing from the ward overboard and allowed to swim assore. If the wind the seen of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is unfavorable—blowing from the ward overboard and allowed to swim assore. If the wind the seen of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is unfavorable—blowing from the ward or strike out to sea, and have to be herded by the sailors in the ship's boats.

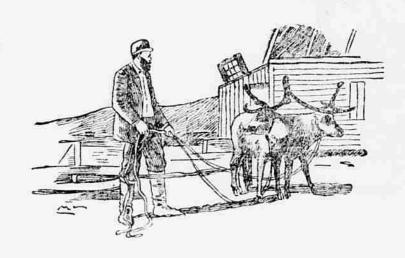
| The sailor cowboys have a lively time of it until the last deer has scampered up the shill and lost itself in the quiet herd. The Government Should Establish the first them wind to see the sent of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the main herd, which is kept nearby. If the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the wind is off shore they will swim toward the wind is off shore they will swim toward the wind is off shore they will swim toward the wind is off shore they will swim toward the sent of the main heads of the main heads of the main heads of the will swim toward the sent of the main heads of the will swim toward the sent of the main heads of the will swim toward the sent

Importation Gone On Slowly. Owing to the difficulty of trading with the natives, and the short summer season of only a few weeks, the importation of reindeer has gone on very slowly, and Dr. Jackson has advocated a regular trading station on the Siberian side, where a herd could be gradually collected for ship-

Few of the Alaskan reindeer are trained ley,
The United States treasury department to harness, but they can be broken without much difficulty. Very amusing stories are



LOADING A REINDEER ON THE BEAR.



A TEAM OF REINDEER.

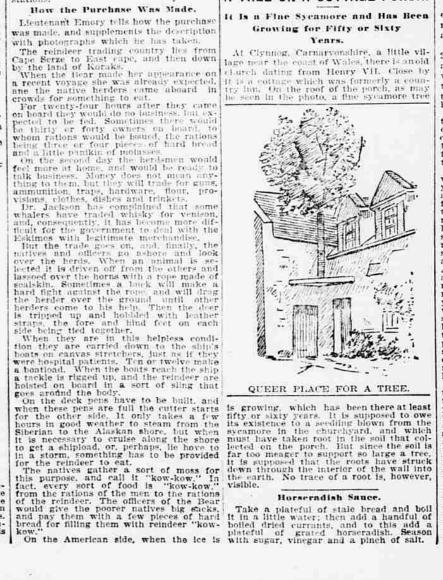
coast, by Captain M. A. Healy, of the will secure herds of their own from the Bear.
During the short summer season of 1892 the Bear task 111 reindeer across the strait, and since then by importation and natural increase from fawns, the government herd has been swelled to considerably over 1.00 autmais, at Port Clarence, beside smaller herds sent to various missionary stations.

How the Purchase Was Made.

Lieutenant Emory tells how the purchase was made, and supplements the description

ural increase, he immediate demand for them seems he in cases of disaster or emergencies, and the government expects to be con-nted with in the Yukon region this

A TREE ON A COTTAGE PORCH. It Is a Fine Sycamore and Has Been Growing for Fifty or Sixty



H. Irwin Says, Where Pure Cooperation Is the Rule.

Developments of the past week show that the early home of Henry George is destined to hold its reputation as a city that produces thinkers, writers and lecturers on political economy and social science.

There are two men now lecturing in San Francisco in the cause of reform, and it is probable that their work will be farreaching and produce results now little dreamed of by their associates. Within the past week William H. Mills, one of the brainiest men of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, has made some startling statements in favor of co-operative profit sharing as a solution of the labor problem. while Leigh H. Irvine, a well known Pacific coast novelist and lecturer, has boldly announced that he will devote all his energies to the cause of the unemployed along the lines of federal socialism. Mr. Irvine is father of the idea that the

federal government owes to the un-employed to found a great state, reservation or colony, where pure socialism is the rule. He holds that some such plan would give work to all and would alleviate human suffering during the transition from the motorn economic regime to that which is Both Mills and Irvine expressed them-

Bear, and has helped buy the reindeer which were carried across the Bering strain to Alaska, from the eartern coast of tool to As the reindeer seems likely to be an important factor in saving life in Alaska, this season Licutenant Emory was asked to give some account of the transplanting of this valuable animal to American soil.

The Idea Started by Dr. Jackson.

The Idea Started by Dr. Jackson.

The Idea Started by Dr. Jackson and the very for the animals, colim that a good span of the animals colim that a good span is an expression of the animals. It is a good span of the animals colim that a good span of the animals colim tral government should furnish the capital and business management under semi-mili-tary discipline. It is children should be educated and ae community should dwell somewhat as the members of the Krupp "This colony should be a vast empire or

community live in Germany.

"This colony should be a vast empire or series of reservations, where state socialism would reign supreme. Those who joined would not be free, yet they would be cared for and be allowed to become self-supporting. None would be compelled to enlist in such an army or become citizens of such a state, but when they once joined they would be obliged to do such work as the central power would direct. Under this scheme it would be the duty of the government to minimize the hours of toil and to provide that there should be public amusements and a high state of culture in the colony. Nearly all the funds would be expended for the good and welfare of the generation occupying the colony at a given era. There would be little question of providing for a rainy day, as in the present system, for there would always be a chance for the citizen to live on a high plane without losing his energies and good spirits in search of work. Relief to the suffering in this way would, as a corollary, relleve those who were not in the colony, for they would not be in any sense competitors of free labor. Their whole purpose would be to raise what they needed for their own consumption, or possibly for that of the army as well.

Mr. Irvine formerly lived in Kansas City

sumption, or possibly for that of the army as well."

Mr. Irvine formerly lived in Kansas City and worked here as a newspaper man. He is now writing a second novel. His first book, "Told in Whispers." which bore slightly on the ideas he is advocating, has been exhausted. He is likely to go to New York at an early date to establish headquarters for the propaganda of which he is the founder.

A Plen for the Young Man. To The Journal.

Much has been said relative to the unemployed young man of to-day. A gentle-man gives in a Sunday paper his reason and also offers a remedy.

I am one of these unemployed young men, 23 years old, capable, honest and willing; and I am indeed grateful to the gentleman who has paved the way, who has solved the most vital question of the day, a question that has vexed the household, one that has disturbed our country's future.

His remedy is to tax a community for the erection of a training school, where we can learn the art of the kitchen and bed chamber. He says there is no more demand for the recovery in the business world. for the young man in the business world, for the weman has forced him out, but for the woman has forced him out, but there is a demand for good servants.

I hold no malice toward the young woman who has been compelled to enter into the young man's field of labor: rather I admire and respect her. She did not go there from choice. The business man forced her there from what he has considered a business standpoint. He knew he could reduce his salaries one-half and not reduce his service. He has carried out his idea of reducing his expenses; he now sees the result of the change and offers the remedy—a remedy unknown to the young man of America, a remedy which would poison the ambition, hope and pride of every young a remeily unknown to the young man of America, a remedy which would poison the ambition, hope and pride of every young man. Why not be honest and say the business men of America have forced the young man out and not that the young woman has committed this crime? You say: "Give the young man a chance." Has he not often opened your door asking for the chance? Are you practicing what you preach or have you been sleeping in the shade of the Catskills, awaking mossovered, time-eaten and wrinkled, to administer this remedy, a remedy for the law which you have enacted?

Yes, you have returned to see him competing with his mother and sister in labor's field; you have returned to the place where you told the worthy young man to go; his place would be filled by a woman; you are here to-day to see the result—the streets, jails and houses of correction, full—and now you ask him to stoop lower, com-

streets, jails and houses of correction, full-and now you ask him to stoop lower, com-pete with the girl in the kitchen. How my heart seems to leap from its physical place into the realms of bliss unknown as I think of this golden opportunity. "Give the young man a chance." Yes, that he may take care of his mother, pro-vide for his sister and if he so chooses a chance to provide for his sweetheart you have in bondage. Give him a chance to be a man and not a servant; give him the op-portunity you asked for yourself, an op-portunity to enter into business such as his

Creator intended If not, then I ask you in the name of the welfare of our country to look, lift the urtain which closes but a few years of the uture; compare those few years to come with those that have passed; gaze upon youdr horizon; look upon the coming storm, sets black maintle not soon to haver over the homes of American freemen? It takes no whitesocher to pro-

freemen? It taks no philosopher to pre

freemen? It taks no philosopher to predict this truth—or such is only the natural result of unnatural laws.

"Give him a clinee:" take him back into your stores and elifers and let his sweetheart go back to her home; let his mother and sister endo his prosperity and the comferts of a home.

In conclusion, I you wan't do this, while you are raising unds for public bulls, gardens and drives will you kindly raise a fund for the uneiployed, not wanted young man, that he may secure passage for him. fund for the unerployed, not wanted young man, that he my secure passage for himself and best gil to some unknown land, where he may exploy himself and provide for women as Gd intended? Then, indeed, could you again reduce expenses, for the young woman would not have so many to care for at homeand, of course, would not need the extra toney.

Norsemen who are supposed to have left traces of their early visit to the Western continent, in the shape of round towers and such like, must surrender their glory.

The Rev. Robert M. Larney, B. A., canon of Clonfert Protestant Episcopal cathedral, Banagher, Iraliand, says that the founder of his cathedral is the real discoverer of traces.

MAN IS CONDENSED AIR. Liebig, the Grat Chemist, Is Author-

ity for This Statement. From the Pittsburg Uspatch.

Liebig, the gratest chemist of the century, writes: "Icience has demonstrated the fact that man, the being which performs the great wonders, is formed of condensed air and solidified and liquid gases, that he lives won condensed as well as uncondensed at, and that by means of the same mystrious agent he moves, or causes to be mived, the heaviest weights smalering continuity for the which is occurred to come economic regime to that which is occurred to come economic regime to that which is occurred to come the content of the guestion, "What Shail We Do With Our Boys?" was under discussion. After a particle of the state of the guestion, "What Shail We Do With Our Boys?" was under discussion. After a particle of the content of the content of the content of the content was never so good a chance for a boy as now. Mills and Irvine expressed that there was never so good a chance for a boy as now. Mills and Irvine expressed the contrary view and put forth their ideas in Setali.

Views of Mr. Wills and Mr. Irvine.

The following extracts from the views of the two men have created a great deal of interest and have suggested the idea that the question be thoroughly discussed in public at an early date.

Mr. Mills said: "There is no doubt that there is a tendency for wealth to go to fewer and fewer, and there are relatively fewer employers than there were in the old days. As a rescuit even the blind can see that we have pampered arrogance on on the other. The becomes bad for the integrity of the American voter, who is warped from his independent sovereignty by reason of his struggle for a livelinoon and fored to favor the corporations, captalike one chance in treve to own some business or to employ others he now has less than once chance in twenty. The slent aggressions of wealth and the wild cry of the american voter, who is warped from his independent sovereignty by reason of his struggle for a livelinoon of the other. The hecomes bad for the integrity of the American voter, who is warped from his independent sovereignty by reason of his struggle for a livelinoon of the view of the american voter, who is warped from his independent sovereignty by reason of his struggle for a livelinoon of the view of the american voter, who is warped from his independent sovereignty by reason of his struggle for a livelinoon of the view of the american voter of the american voter of th with the velocity of the wind. But the strangest of the matter is that thousands of millions of these tabernacles of condense



the windows of the dining room and stare until the imperial shipwright left the table in rage. This trouble led to arrangements being made for his residence in the house of John Evelyn, the diarist, at Deptford.

Polite Hints.

William Deas Howells' father, who emigrated to Ohio half a century and more ago, used this formula to get rid of an intrusive visitor who had worn out his welcome. He would be called out on some business, and would say to the guest:

"I suppose you will be here when I return, so I wish you good by!"

This was not bad, except in comparison with the superb stratagem ascribed to Gerrit Smith in such emergencies—as that he used to say in his family prayer after breakfast:

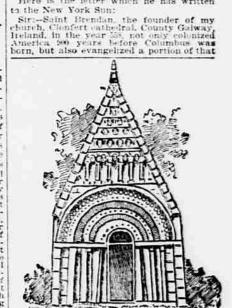
"May the Lord bless Brother Jones, who leaves us on the 10 o'clock train this morning."

Hogarth's Absence of Mind.

The celebrated Hogarth was one of the most absent minded of men. Soon after he had set up his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he was detup his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he was detup his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he was detup his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he was detup his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he was detup his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he was detup his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he had set up his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he went, the weather was fine, but he had set up his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord mayor. When he went, the weather was fine, but he had set up his carriage he had occasion to pay a visit to the lord

ing.'

America. Here is the letter which he has written



ANCIENT DOORWAY OF CLONFERT The Church and the Tomb of St. Brendan, Who, Canon McLarney Says, Was the Original Discoverer of America.

country at that time. I am supported in

country at that time. I am supported in this statement by no less a person than the bishop of Iowa, and also by the late Rev. Dr. Haughton, senior fellow of Trimity college, Dublin, and by many others.

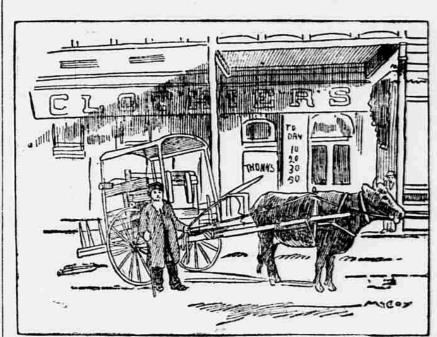
Saint Brendan, the navigator, founder of Clonfert in the year 558, discoverer of America in the sixth century, is buried in my church. My church is what is designated in America as the Protestant Episcopai church. Here it is known as the Church of Ireland. The Cathedral of Clonfert has existed as a place of worship for 1840 years. Six times was it burned between the eighth and eleventh centuries. Thrice was it plundered between the tenth and twelfth centuries. These depredations were not all committed by the heathen Danes, but sometimes by the Irish themselves. When an Irish chieftain on one side of the Shannon had a quarrel with an Irish chieftain on the other side, he sated his ire by immediately crossing the river and burning down Clonfert.

Clonfert cathedral is celebrated for its

fert. Clonfert cathedral is celebrated for its magnificent doorway, one of the finest specimens of Hiberno-Romanesque archiecture in existence. It dates from the year

Tommy—"Paw, what sort of a fighter is a 'cyclone fighter?" Mr. Figg—"I don't know much about fighters, but I suppose it is fore who goes blowing around."—Indianapolis Journal.

Father Danforth and His "Horseless Carriage" at Springfield, O.



From the New York World. row, furnishing the warm milk direct to

From the New York World.

Flavel Danforth—familiarly known as "Father" Danforth—and his cow are seen on the streets of Springfield, O., almost every pleasant day. Mr. Danforth is a peculiar character and has created a great deal of interest and comment.

He is a particular friend of Mother Stewart, the world-famous Christian temperance worker, who led the crusade in Onio a number of years ago. He is an active Christian and has been ever since he came to Springfield, seventeen years ago, from Chautauqua county. N. Y. When he came to Springfield he went into the photograph business with Warren Cushman, but afterward was in the groery business for fifteen years. His wife feel and injured herself and he discontinued that business and began selling milk. His place was known as the "white saloon" and he did a thriving business for several years. Recently, owing to his advanced age of 77, Mr. Danforth has conducted only a small milk business, having one cow and a calf. The cow he drives to the milk cart in delivering milk to his customers. Should he have more demand for milk than he has in the customers.

Mr. Danforth has a recent invention for baing leaves, which he sells for base in the cut, the cut was a freent invention for haing leaves, which he sells for base and the surface on two wheels as in the cut, the cut has large bands of leather and a hand windlass which Mr. Lanforth can use with ease. He invented this curious contrivance and has made considered the rade 250 bales of leaves at Fernellif cemarate to Springfield he went into the photograph business with Warren Cushman, but afterward was in the groery business for fifteen years. His wife feel and injured herself and he discontinued that business and began selling milk. His place was known as the "white saloon" and he did a thriving business for several years. Recently, owing to his advanced age of the cut to the cut the cut the cut the cut the cut the cut the salor of lating leaves. He have the salor of leather and a hand windlass which Mr. Lanforth can us

RELIC OF GOLD CRAZE DAYS.

I. Sterling Morton, ex-secretary of agri-culture, has just had repaired one of the most interesting relics of the old days of 2, when most of the men of the country were trying to get to California and pick up the gold which was supposed to be there waiting for Eastern men to take their waiting for Eastern men to take their lick. The relic is one of the old coaches or home near Nebraska City.